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Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations

Culture of peace

Letter dated 2 March 2006 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit a joint statement issued on 25 February 2006 by the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of Qatar, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Spain, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Turkey and myself (see annex I); and a statement I made in Doha on 26 February 2006 at the opening session of the second meeting of the High-level Group for the Alliance of Civilizations (see annex II).

I should be grateful if the present letter and its annexes could be brought to the attention of the members of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

06-25993 (E) 060306

Annex I

Joint statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, the First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Qatar, the Foreign Minister of Spain and the Foreign Minister of Turkey

Doha, 25 February 2006

Earlier this month the United Nations, the European Union and the Organization of the Islamic Conference took the unprecedented step of issuing a joint statement appealing for restraint and calm after the publication of insulting caricatures of the Prophet Mohammed considered blasphemous by Muslims and deeply offensive by many others, as well as the reactions thereto.

All of us now join to renew our call for restraint and for an immediate end to the present atmosphere, which threatens to sow deep discord between communities, societies and countries. We deeply regret the offence given by the caricatures, as well as the loss of life and damage to property in several countries.

We reaffirm the universal right to freedom of expression. We appeal to everyone to exercise that right responsibly and not to use it as a pretext for incitement to hatred or insult of the deeply held belief of any community.

We also reaffirm the right to peaceful protest, especially where deep hurt has been caused, and we acknowledge that Muslims do indeed feel deep hurt over the caricatures. We applaud that vast majority of the protesters and demonstrators throughout the world who chose to express their indignation in an orderly and peaceful manner.

We urge everyone to resist provocation, overreaction and violence and turn to dialogue. Without dialogue we cannot hope to appeal to reason, to heal resentment or overcome mistrust.

As we meet today in Qatar we appeal earnestly to all leaders, religious and secular, to use their influence to promote the universal values and beliefs that we all share. As individuals, and as representatives of our respective organizations and countries, we fully support universal human rights and the strict application of relevant laws. We believe all rights should be exercised responsibly. Neither media, publications, nor places of worship should be used for incitement, or to spread hatred.

The international society we all want to live in is a tolerant one, which recognizes both rights and responsibilities. The hallmark of every tolerant society, and indeed of every tolerant person, is respect for the rights of all people to freedom of worship, and of opinion and expression, and appreciation of diversity as an asset, not a threat.

We look to the High-level Group of the Alliance of Civilizations, which meets here in Qatar tomorrow, to suggest ways of encouraging broader and deeper mutual respect and understanding between people of different beliefs, cultures or traditions.

We intend, as a group, to follow up the present joint statement and commit ourselves to formulate a joint strategy and agreed measures that will contribute to overcoming the current crisis and preventing its recurrence, and promoting tolerance and mutual respect between all religions and communities, in Europe and elsewhere.

The group has requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the present statement to the attention of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council and of the European Union.

Annex II

Statement by the Secretary-General of the United Nations at the opening session of the second meeting of the High-level Group for the Alliance of Civilizations

Doha, 26 February 2006

First, let me thank Your Highness for hosting this meeting and providing an environment conducive to its very important task.

I am very grateful to you all for being here today.

When we set up the Alliance of Civilizations last year, we said that it was "intended to respond to the need for a committed effort by the international community — both at the institutional and civil society levels — to bridge divides and overcome prejudice, misconceptions and polarization". We should all be grateful to the Prime Ministers of Spain and Turkey for being prescient in anticipating a vital issue in today's world.

We also said that the Alliance would "aim to address emerging threats emanating from hostile perceptions that foment violence"; and we specifically mentioned "the sense of a widening gap and lack of mutual understanding between Islamic and Western societies".

The passions aroused by the recent publication of insulting cartoons of the Prophet Mohammed, and the reaction to it, show only too clearly that such threats are real and that the need for a committed effort by the international community is acute.

Of course, the Alliance was not launched to deal with immediate crises like this. But the intensity of feeling that we have witnessed in the last few weeks comes from a deep reservoir of mistrust and resentment, which was there long before the offensive cartoons were first printed. In fact, this present crisis can be considered an expression of a much deeper and longer-standing crisis, which is precisely the one that the Alliance was intended to address.

At the heart of this crisis is a trend towards extremism in many societies. We should beware of overemphasizing it because extremism in one group is almost always fed by the perception of extremism in another group. Few people think of themselves as extremists but many can be pushed towards an extreme point of view, almost without noticing it, when they feel that the behaviour or language of others is extreme.

So let us always remember that those who shout loudest, or act in the most provocative ways, are not necessarily typical of the group on whose behalf they claim to speak. I think one can safely say that most non-Muslims in Western societies have no desire to offend the Muslim community and that most Muslims, even when offended, do not believe that violence or destruction is the right way to react.

Let us also remember that neither "Islamic" nor "Western" societies are homogeneous or monolithic. In fact, there is a great deal of overlap between the two.

In past centuries, one could speak of clearly distinct Islamic and Western (or Christian) civilizations but many modern societies embody the heritage of both those civilizations, and many individuals today see no contradiction between their Muslim religion and their membership of Western societies.

In truth, the present conflicts and misunderstandings probably have more to do with proximity than with distance. The offensive caricatures of the Prophet Mohammed were first published in a European country, which has recently acquired a significant Muslim population and is not yet sure how to adjust to it. And some of the strongest reactions — perhaps especially the more violent ones — have been seen in Muslim countries where many people feel themselves the victims of excessive Western influence or interference.

Whether or not those who published the caricatures were deliberately seeking to provoke, there is no doubt that some of the violent reactions have encouraged extremist groups within European societies, whose agenda is to demonize Muslim immigrants, or even expel them.

Similarly, the republication of the cartoons and the support for them voiced by some leaders in Europe have strengthened those in the Muslim world who see Europe, or the West as a whole, as irredeemably hostile to Islam, and encourage Muslims always to see themselves as victims.

So, misperception feeds extremism and extremism appears to validate misperception. That is the vicious circle we have to break. That, as I see it, is the purpose of the Alliance.

It is important that we all realize that the problem is not with the faith but with a small group of the faithful — the extremists who tend to abuse and misinterpret the faith to support their cause, whether they derive it from the Koran, the Torah or the Gospel. We must not allow these extreme views to overshadow those of the majority and the mainstream. We must appeal to the majority to speak up and denounce those who disrespect the values and principles of solidarity that are present in all great religions.

If they fail to do so, the essential dialogue between cultures and societies will be reduced to an angry exchange between the fringes, with each side assuming that extremists speak for the other side as a whole and — in turn — allowing its own extremists to frame its response.

Yesterday, we had a meeting of leaders of concerned international organizations — the Organization of the Islamic Conference, the League of Arab States, as well as the United Nations — and the foreign ministers of some concerned countries — Spain, Turkey and our hosts here in Qatar.

We all agreed that everyone is entitled to freedom of worship and freedom of opinion and expression, as defined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. But we also agreed that these rights carry with them an inherent responsibility and should not be used to degrade, humiliate or insult any group or individual. On the contrary, we should all exercise great sensitivity when dealing with symbols and traditions that are sacred to other people.

We also agreed on the need for dialogue on these issues between people of different beliefs or traditions and on the need to work together to overcome intolerance and exclusivism.

But we also realized that that is much easier said than done. We had to ask ourselves an uncomfortable question: how effective are our voices of moderation and reconciliation when it comes to countering the narratives of hatred and mistrust?

The sad truth is that these narratives, however deceptive, can be very compelling. Incidents like a caricature of the Prophet, or a death threat to the artist who drew it, make far more impact on the popular imagination than pious statements issued by foreign ministers and secretaries-general.

And this is where we look to you, the High-level Group, for help. Lofty ideas alone are not enough. We need to develop a language that will carry them. We need to develop sobering but equally compelling counter-narratives of our own. We need to engage in dialogue not only scholars, or diplomats or politicians but also artists, entertainers, sports champions — people who command respect and attention right across society, and especially among young people, because it is very important to reach young people before their ideas and attitudes have fully crystallized.

I very much hope that you can come up with specific, concrete suggestions for ways of carrying this dialogue forward so that it can really catch the popular imagination; so that we are not just a nice group of people agreeing with each other but people with a message that can echo round the world.

That message must say that free speech involves listening as well as talking.

It must tell people of all faiths that it is too late in our common history to go back to wars of religion, and urge them to ask themselves whether they want their children to grow up in a world of hate.

It must say — but in better, more compelling language than I can find — that diversity is a precious asset, not a threat.

It must be a divine message — heard not in the earthquake, nor in the fire, nor yet in the rushing mighty wind, but in the still, small voice of calm.

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Agenda items 46 and 120

Integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Letter dated 3 March 2006 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to convey to you the unanimous decision of the Group of 77 and China, following a meeting held at the ambassadorial level on 3 March 2006, regarding the introduction of the report of the Secretary-General on the review of staff and financial policies, rules and regulations.

The Group of 77 and China reiterates that it would welcome the Secretary-General's addressing Member States on that report at a plenary meeting of the General Assembly. However, the Group of 77 and China maintains the position previously conveyed that the formal introduction of the report on the review of staff and financial policies, rules and regulations should be to the Fifth Committee, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in accordance with established practice and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly. You may recall that this is the same procedure that was followed for the introduction of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations a few years ago.

Furthermore, the Group requests that the report of the Secretary-General be issued under the relevant agenda items of the General Assembly, including those allocated to the Fifth Committee.

The Group of 77 and China appreciates the consultations undertaken by you and the co-chairs on secretariat and management reform and looks forward to working together with all Member States to strengthen the United Nations.

06-26049 (E) 060306

The Group of 77 and China would be pleased if the present letter could be circulated to all Member States as a document of the General Assembly.

(*Signed*) Dumisani S. **Kumalo**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the Republic
of South Africa to the United Nations
Chairman of the Group of 77

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Security Council

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Agenda item 14
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-first year

Identical letters dated 3 March 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a detailed statistical table showing the number of Israeli violations of Lebanese sovereignty which occurred during February 2006, i.e., a total of 72 violations.

These violations are in contravention of the relevant Security Council resolutions, the latest of which is resolution 1655 (2006), and go against the Secretary-General's repeated calls for their cessation, most recently in his report S/2006/26 of 18 January 2006. Lebanon counts on the United Nations to compel Israel to desist from those violations, which constitute a threat to international peace and security, and holds Israel responsible for any consequences to which those acts may give rise.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 14, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Caroline **Ziadeh**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

06-26059 (E) 060306 060306

Annex to identical letters dated 3 March 2006 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Statistical table showing Israeli violations of Lebanese sovereignty during February 2006

Air violations				*Sea violations*	*Land violations*			*To violati*
					Military acts of aggression	*Field violations*	*Breaches*	
Military jet	Reconnaissance	Helicopter	Total	Crossing of territorial waters, artillery fire and shooting of flares and firebombs over territorial waters	Air raids, artillery shelling, shelling of military positions and important posts, attacks on and killing of civilians	Gunfire, Launching of firebombs, dropping of artillery missiles, infiltration and crossing of international borders	Threats and displaying of weapons, bulldozing of soil, placing of barbed wire and setting up of installations inside Lebanese territory	
20	**21**	**4**	**45**	**8**	**3**	**9**	**7**	**72**